Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph [0017], with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Referring now to the drawings and especially Figure 1, the present invention is shown schematically mounted in a housing 24 that contains strainers S1 and S2 connected together by the inlet pipe 16. An inlet hose 12 draws water from a source 44 that is polluted, that is fresh water but not drinkable by human beings for various pollution problems. The inlet hose 12 is connected to a fitting 14 that allows the water to flow into pipe 16 within the cabinet 24. A pre-strainer S1 removes the particulates from the inlet water. An additional strainer S2 can be used connected to pipe 16 as the water flows from pre-strainer S1 into strainer S2. The source of the flow energy for the water is a pump P 32 that draws the water from the inlet hose 12 from source 44 through the entire cabinet 24 as described. The pump draws the water from the source 44 at a pressure of about 40 psi or greater. The pump P is an electrical pump powered by a battery 46B connected electrically to on/off switch 48 SW. The battery power 46 goes through an inverter 30 that can be used to convert DC to a 110 volt A/C system. A pump delay element 34 allows the ultraviolet radiation to "warm up" to full power in the ultraviolet chamber 36 that contains an ultraviolet radiation source that destroys bacteria in the water by radiation. By having a ten second delay ensures that water contained in chamber 36 will be purified through the ultraviolet radiation. Once the pump 32 is running, water from screen S2 goes through the pump 32 into a first filter F1. The first stage filter F1 removes particles down to one micron in size. This removes any water borne cysts. The water then under pressure leaves the first stage filter and enters filter F2 which will filter particulates down to .35 microns. This stage cleans most of the

turbidity or dirt and anything else that may get past stage F1. As the water leaves the filter F2, it enters filter F3 which is solid or granular carbon filter. The filter F3 polishes the water to a crystal clear state. It can also sweeten the water for better taste. The carbon blocked filter F3 removes chlorine and most organic chemicals and lead. The water then leaves the carbon filter F3 and enters the fourth stage which is a UV chamber 36. Water in the reactor chamber 36 receives the ultraviolet rays which kills all living organisms by the DNA exposure to ultraviolet rays within chamber 36. As water exits the UV chamber 36, it is now pure in the sense that it is safe for human beings to drink the water. Other filters can be added to remove specific impurities that are unique to other areas of the world. A bulk head fitting 20 connected to pipe 16 is in fluid communication with the exit pipe 22 which can deposit water into a receptacle 38 either directly or indirectly to collect the purified water.--